

## **REMARKS/ARGUMENTS**

### **1. Introduction**

5           This is a full and timely response to the Office Action of March 5, 2008.

### **2. Claim amendments**

          Claim 7 has been amended according to paragraphs [20] to overcome 35 U.S.C 112.  
No new matter has been introduced. Allowance of the amendment is politely requested.

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### **3. Claim rejections:**

          Claims 1 and 3-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over  
Venkat et al. (US 6462330), in view of Nakayama et al. (US 6148097). Claim 2 is  
rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Venkat(US 6462330), in view  
15 of Nakayama, and further in view of Choo (US 2004/0017500). Claims 7-10 are rejected  
under 35 U.S.C 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point  
out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.  
Claims 7 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Hanabusa et  
al. (2002/0145752). Claims 8 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being  
20 anticipated by Hanabusa.

### **Response:**

          In claim 1 of the present application, the packing module packages the lens and the  
optical sensor into an integral part. Therefore, the automatic-packaging apparatus as disclosed  
25 in claim 1 provides packaging an optical sensing module where the lens and the optical  
sensor are fixed with the preferred distance. In this way, the automatic-packaging apparatus  
solves the problems of being indefinite and inconsistent for determining clearness and being  
uneconomic and inefficient for focusing arose in the prior art.

The examiner rejects claim 1 based on Venkat in view of Nakayama. In Venkat's application, Venkat does not teach or suggest any image-analyzing module as disclosed in claim 1, and therefore the examiner considers Nakayama to reject claim 1 in view of Venkat.

5 However, in Nakayama's application, according to col. 44, lines 56-60, "The inspector may operate a magnification adjusting means 235 by observing such a display and making a manual adjustment of the magnification of the CCD camera 30, so that the outline of the inspection portion S coincides with the reference frame F", Nakayama only teaches adjusting magnification of the CCD camera to have the inspection portion S coincide with the reference  
10 frame F. In other words, Nakayama only teaches adjusting magnification according to the image analyzed result. Nakayama does not teach or suggest adjusting the distance between the lens and the optical sensor according to the image analyzed result. Neither Venkat nor Nakayama teaches how to adjust the distance between the lens and the optical sensor according to the image analyzed result, thus Venkat and Nakayama cannot be reasonably  
15 combined to form claim 1 of the present application.

Therefore, claim 1 is patentable over Venkat in view of Nakayama and should be allowable. Claims 2-6 should be allowable if claim 1 is allowable.

20 Claim 7 has been amended by introducing FD according to paragraph [0020] of the present invention, where the FD represents focus-value measure based on difference. Then in step (d) of claim 7, the distance between the lens and the optical sensor is adjusted according to the FD. However, in Hanabusa's application, according to paragraph [0184], Hanabusa only teaches that in order to obtain a sharp image, the distance between the lens and the  
25 image forming plane is adjusted to a distance that enables the image forming plane to coincide with the surface of the image sensor, which is different from the very definition of the FD of the present application. That is, Hanabusa fails to teach or suggest adjusting the distance between the lens and the optical sensor according to the FD of the currently amended

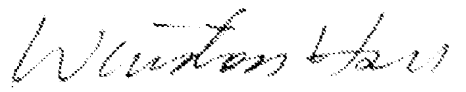
claim 7.

Claim 8 is rejected by the examiner based on “the concept and benefit of using both horizontal and vertical deviation values (and their squares or sums) to determine a distance value between a lens and sensor is well known and expected in the art.” However, it is respectfully disbelieved that the concept of the formula “ $Gx^2 + Gy^2$ ” disclosed in claim 8 is not well known and expected in the prior art for determining the distance between a lens and a sensor, and the examiner does not recite any reference for supporting this argument.

Therefore, the currently amend claim 7 is not anticipated by Hanabusa and should be allowable. Claims 8-10 should be allowable if the currently amended claim 7 is allowable.

Applicant respectfully requests that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case.

Sincerely yours,



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Note: Please leave a message in my voice mail if you need to talk to me. (The time in D.C. is 12 hours behind the Taiwan time, i.e. 9 AM in D.C. = 9 PM in Taiwan.)